

administrative and judicial review requirements of this program.

§ 49.160 Registration program for minor sources in Indian country.

(a) *Does this section apply to my source?* This section applies to you if you are the owner/operator of a true minor source.

(b) *What is exempted from this section?* The exemptions in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section apply to the registration program of this section.

(1) You are exempt from this registration program if any of the following paragraphs applies to your source:

(i) Your source is subject to the registration requirements under § 49.138—“Rule for the registration of air pollution sources and the reporting of emissions.”

(ii) Your source has a part 71 permit.

(iii) Your source is a synthetic minor source or a synthetic minor HAP source or a minor modification at a major source as defined in § 49.152(d).

(2) For purposes of determining the potential to emit, allowable or actual emissions of your source, you are not required to include emissions from the exempted emissions units and activities listed in § 49.153(c).

(c) *What are the requirements for registering your minor source?* The requirements for registrations are as follows:

(1) *Due date.* The due date of your source registration varies according to the following paragraphs:

(i) If you own or operate an existing true minor source (as defined in 40 CFR 49.152(d)), you must register your source with your reviewing authority 18 months after the effective date of this program, that is, March 1, 2013.

(ii) If your true minor source commences construction in the time period between the effective date of the rule and September 2, 2014, you must register your source with your reviewing authority within 90 days after the source begins operation.

(iii) If construction or modification of your source commenced any time on or after September 2, 2014 and your source is subject to this rule, you must report your source's actual emissions (if available) as part of your permit application and your permit application

information will be used to fulfill the registration requirements described in § 49.160(c)(2).

(2) *Content.* You must submit all registration information on forms provided by the reviewing authority. Each registration must include the following information, as applicable:

(i) Identifying information, including your name and address (and plant name and address if different) and the name and telephone number of the plant manager/contact.

(ii) A description of your source's processes and products.

(iii) A list of all emissions units (with the exception of the exempt emissions units and activities listed in § 49.153(c)).

(iv) For each emissions unit that is listed, both the allowable and estimated actual annual emissions of each regulated NSR pollutant in tpy (including fugitive emissions, to the extent that they are quantifiable, if the emissions unit or source is in one of the source categories listed in § 51, Appendix S, paragraph II.A.4(iii) or § 52.21(b)(1)(iii) of this chapter), with supporting documentation.

(v) The following information: Fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates and operating schedules.

(vi) Identification and description of any existing air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities.

(vii) Any existing limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all NSR regulated pollutants at the source.

(viii) Any other information specifically requested by the reviewing authority.

(3) *Procedure for estimating emissions.* Your registration should include potential to emit or estimates of the allowable and actual emissions, in tpy, of each regulated NSR pollutant for each emissions unit at the source.

(i) Estimates of allowable emissions must be consistent with the definition of that term in § 49.152(d). Allowable emissions must be calculated based on 8,760 operating hours per year (*i.e.*, operating 24 hours per day, 365 days per year) unless the reviewing authority approves a different number of annual

operating hours as the basis for the calculation.

(ii) Estimates of actual emissions must take into account equipment, operating conditions and air pollution control measures. For a source that operated during the entire calendar year preceding the initial registration submittal, the reported actual emissions typically should be the annual emissions for the preceding calendar year, calculated using the actual operating hours, production rates, in-place control equipment and types of materials processed, stored or combusted during the preceding calendar year. However, if you believe that the actual emissions in the preceding calendar year are not representative of the emissions that your source will actually emit in coming years, you may submit an estimate of projected actual emissions along with the actual emissions from the preceding calendar year and the rationale for the projected actual emissions. For a source that has not operated for an entire year, the actual emissions are the estimated annual emissions for the current calendar year.

(iii) The allowable and actual emission estimates must be based upon actual test data or, in the absence of such data, upon procedures acceptable to the reviewing authority. Any emission estimates submitted to the reviewing authority must be verifiable using currently accepted engineering criteria. The following procedures are generally acceptable for estimating emissions from air pollution sources:

- (i) Source-specific emission tests;
- (ii) Mass balance calculations;
- (iii) Published, verifiable emission factors that are applicable to the source;
- (iv) Other engineering calculations or
- (v) Other procedures to estimate emissions specifically approved by the Regional Administrator.

(4) *Duty to obtain a permit.* Submitting a registration does not relieve you of the requirement to obtain any required permit, including a preconstruction permit, if your source or any physical or operational change at your source would be subject to any minor or major NSR rule.

(d) *What are the requirements for additional reports?* After you have registered

your source, you must submit the following additional reports, when applicable:

(1) *Report of relocation.* After your source has been registered, you must report any relocation of your source to the reviewing authority in writing no later than 30 days prior to the relocation of the source. Unless otherwise specified in an existing permit, a report of relocation shall be provided as specified in paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, as applicable. In either case, the permit application for the new location satisfies the report of relocation requirement.

(i) Where the relocation results in a change in the reviewing authority for your source, you must submit a report of relocation to the current reviewing authority and a permit application to the new reviewing authority.

(ii) Where the reviewing authority remains the same, a report of relocation is fulfilled through the permit application for the new location.

(2) *Report of change of ownership.* After your source has been registered, the new owner/operator must report any change of ownership of a source to the reviewing authority in writing within 90 days after the change in ownership is effective.

(3) *Report of closure.* Except for regular seasonal closures, after your source has been registered, you must submit a report of closure to the reviewing authority in writing within 90 days after the cessation of all operations at your source.

[76 FR 38788, July 1, 2011, as amended at 79 FR 31045, May 30, 2014]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 79 FR 34239, June 16, 2014, § 49.160 was amended by revising paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (c)(1)(ii), and (c)(1)(iii), effective July 16, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 49.160 Registration program for minor sources in Indian country.

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(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) If you own or operate an existing true minor source (as defined in 40 CFR 49.152(d)), you must register your source with the reviewing authority by March 1, 2013.

(ii) If your true minor source is not an oil and natural gas source and you commence construction after August 30, 2011, and before September 2, 2014, you must register your source with the reviewing authority within 90 days after the source begins operation. If your true minor source is an oil and natural gas source, and you commence construction after August 30, 2011, and before March 2, 2016, you must register your source with the reviewing authority within 90 days after the source begins operation.

(iii) If your true minor source is not an oil and natural gas source, and you commence construction or modification of your source on or after September 2, 2014, and your source is subject to this rule, you must report your source's actual emissions (if available) as part of your permit application and your permit application information will be used to fulfill the registration requirements described in § 49.160(c)(2). If your true minor source is an oil and natural gas source, and you commence construction or modification of your source on or after March 2, 2016, and your source is subject to this rule, you must report your source's actual emissions (if available) as part of your permit application and your permit application information will be used to fulfill the registration requirements described in § 49.160(c)(2).

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§ 49.161 Administration and delegation of the minor NSR program in Indian country.

(a) *Who administers a minor NSR program in Indian country?*

(1) If the Administrator has approved a TIP that includes a minor NSR program for sources in Indian country that meets the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C) of the Act and §§ 51.160 through 51.164 of this chapter, the Tribe is the reviewing authority and it will administer the approved minor NSR program under Tribal law.

(2) If the Administrator has not approved an implementation plan, the Administrator may delegate the authority to assist EPA with administration of portions of this Federal minor NSR program implemented under Federal authority to a Tribal agency upon request, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. If the Tribal agency has been granted such delegation, it will have the authority to assist EPA according to paragraph (b) of this section and it will be the reviewing authority for purposes

of the provisions for which it has been granted delegation.

(3) If the Administrator has not approved an implementation plan or granted delegation to a Tribal agency, the Administrator is the reviewing authority and will directly administer all aspects of this Federal minor NSR program in Indian country under Federal authority.

(b) *Delegation of administration of the Federal minor NSR program to Tribes.* This paragraph (b) establishes the process by which the Administrator may delegate authority to a Tribal agency, with or without signature authority, to assist EPA with administration of portions of this Federal minor NSR program, in accordance with the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section. Any Federal requirements under this program that are administered by the delegate Tribal agency will be subject to enforcement by EPA under Federal law. This section provides for administrative delegation of the Federal minor NSR program and does not affect the eligibility criteria under § 49.6 for treatment in the same manner as a state.

(1) *Information to be included in the Administrative Delegation Request.* In order to be delegated authority to assist EPA with administration of this FIP permit program for sources, the Tribal agency must submit a request to the Administrator that:

(i) Identifies the specific provisions for which delegation is requested;

(ii) Identifies the Indian Reservation or other areas of Indian country for which delegation is requested;

(iii) Includes a statement by the applicant's legal counsel (or equivalent official) that includes the following information:

(A) A statement that the applicant is a Tribe recognized by the Secretary of the Interior;

(B) A descriptive statement that is consistent with the type of information described in § 49.7(a)(2) demonstrating that the applicant is currently carrying out substantial governmental duties and powers over a defined area and

(C) A description of the laws of the Tribe that provide adequate authority to administer the Federal rules and